DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 366 709 UD 029 739

TITLE	Profiles of Change: Communities of Color in the Twin Cities Area.
INSTITUTION	Urban Coalition, St. Paul, MN.
SPONS AGENCY	Bush Foundation, St. Paul, Minn.; Northwest Area Foundation, St. Paul, Minn.
PUB DATE	Aug 93
NOTE	44p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Urban Coalition, 2610 University Avenue West, St. Paul, MN 55114 ($5; 5 or more, $4 each).
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - General (140)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Asian Americans; *Blacks; Census Figures; Economically Disadvantaged; Educational Attainment; Employment Statistics; Ethnic Distribution; *Hispanic Americans; Housing; Metropolitan Areas; *Minority Group Children; Minority Groups; Population Trends; *Socioeconomic Status; Statistical Data; Tables (Data); *Urban American Indians; Urban Demography
IDENTIFIERS	*Minnesota (Twin Cities)

ABSTRACT

This report presents an overview of social and economic census data on African Americans, American Indians, Asians, and Chicanos/Latinos in the seven county metropolitan area of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Among the findings are the following: (1) communities of color made up 9.2 percent of the total metropolitan area population in 1980; (2) poverty rates for people of color rose dramatically in the metropolitan area between 1979 and 1989, increasing from 26 to 37 percent among African Americans, from 30 to 41 percent among American Indians, from 24 to 32 percent among Asians, and from 17 to 19 percent among Chicanos/Latinos; (3) men from African American and American Indian communities are three times as likely as white men to be officially unemployed, while women from these communities are four times as likely as white women to be unemployed; (4) the unemployment rates for African American men and women increased sharply from 1980 to 1990 in both the central cities and suburbs; (5) fewer than one of every three African American and American Indian households in the metropolitan region and fewer than half of Asian and Chicano/Latino households own their own homes; and (6) more than one-third of African American and American Indian households in the metropolitan region have no vehicle and must rely on public transportation. Appendices include statistics on population trends for communities of color, the living arrangements of minority children, and data sources. (GLR)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 366 709

PROFILES OF CHANGE: COMMUNITIES OF COLOR IN THE TWIN CITIES AREA

Published by The Urban Coalition

Census Project, August, 1993

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Peter Rode.
Urban Coalition
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

UD029739

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PROFILES OF CHANGE: COMMUNITIES OF COLOR IN THE TWIN CITIES AREA

Published by The Urban Coalition

Census Project, August, 1993

"The Urban Coalition's mission is to increase the capacity of low-income, African American, American Indian, Asian and Hispanic persons and communities to address political, social and economic concerns which they identify."

Founded in 1968, the Urban Coalition is a non-profit organization that pursues its mission through research, public policy, technical assistance, advocacy and capacity-building. In recent years, the Coalition has focused on education, employment, food and hunger, health, and race relations issues, although it may become involved in other issues as they arise. In the spirit of true coalition, it is involved in multiple partnerships and collaborations with other organizations in the community.

Board of Directors

Tracey Burton
Richard Cathcart
Paul W. Day, vice chair
Frances Fairbanks
Mayor Donald Fraser
(rep. by Rod Wooten)
Lúz Maria Frias
Portia Hampton-Flowers
James E. Henry, first vice chair
Michael C. Hyter
Gary R. Johnson
Jeff Levy
Juan Lopez
Yusef Mgeni (ex-officio)
Elsa Vega Perez, vice chair
Sothea Pea Poch
Peter Rode (ex-officio)
Mayor James Scheibel
(rep. by Molly O'Rourke)
Judge Richard Solum
Arlys J. Stadum, chairperson
Joanne Stately
Tom Tefft, treasurer
Hoang K. Tran, vice chair
Genevieve Williams-Murph,
corporate secretary (ex-officio)

Staff

Mary E. Bren
director of administration
Keyah Davis
program officer, health
JoAnn Cardenas Enos
education advocate
Rachel Fang
program officer, food and hunger
Georganne Krause
research associate
Allan Malkis
research associate, census project
Yusef Mgeni
president
Pete Rode
vice-president, research
Elaine Salinas
program officer, education
Michael West
program officer, education
Genevieve Williams-Murph
office manager
RoseAnn Zimbro
education advocate

The Urban Coalition
2610 University Avenue West, Suite 201
St. Paul, MN 55114
(612) 348-8550

WHY THE CENSUS PROJECT?

The Urban Coalition created its Census Project because the 1990 census will influence public perceptions and public policy for the next ten years. Yet, grass-roots neighborhood and community groups serving low-income people and people of color have often not had ready access to the data they need for planning, public education, advocacy and fundraising activities. As a research and public policy advocacy organization serving low-income people and communities of color, the Coalition felt that this information gap should not continue.

DIRECT ASSISTANCE

The Urban Coalition has joined forces with the Wilder Research Center to provide direct assistance to neighborhood and community groups. Together, we help people analyze and understand what the census is saying about their neighborhood or community or about an issue they are facing. For further information, contact either organization at the numbers below:

Allan Malkis or Pete Rode
Urban Coalition Census Project
2610 University Avenue West, Suite 201
St. Paul, MN 55114
(612) 348-8550

Laura Lambert
Wilder Research Center
1295 Bandana Blvd. North, Suite 210
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 647-4606

RESEARCH AND POLICY REPORTS

The Urban Coalition also plans to publish more reports, like this one, on conditions and issues affecting low-income people and communities of color. While the Coalition and the Wilder Research Center work together to assist neighborhood and community groups, it should be understood that this report is solely the responsibility of the Urban Coalition. A quarterly newsletter, the *Census Analysis Update*, is also available through the Coalition.

URBAN COALITION CENSUS PROJECT PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS

Minnesota County Poverty and Housing Statistics, 1980-1990
September, 1992

Profiles of Change: Communities of Color in the Twin Cities Area, August, 1993

Census Analysis Update (a quarterly newsletter)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The many community and neighborhood groups that have requested data and assistance from the Urban Coalition Census Project have, probably without knowing it, made an important contribution to this report and deserve our thanks. Their questions showed us that an overview report would be useful and helped us know what information it should include.

We would also like to express our appreciation to the members of the Census Project's Advisory Committee, who have helped us with many aspects of the Project's work right from the beginning. They are:

Raul de Anda	Laura Hutton
Albert de Leon	Laura Lambert
Greg Finzell	Paul Mattesich
Lois Gunderson	Gary Miller
Robert Hagen	Joanne Stately
Chip Halbach	Ernest Swinson

Wendy Treadwell, director of the University of Minnesota's Machine Readable Data Center, has been a valuable source of computerized data files, printouts, and good advice. We appreciate the help she has given to the project.

Finally, we would like to thank the Northwest Area Foundation and the Bush Foundation, whose generous financial support has made the Census Project — and this report — possible.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is an overview of social and economic census data on African Americans, American Indians, Asians, and Chicanos/Latinos in the seven county metropolitan area. Data is presented separately for Minneapolis, St. Paul, the suburbs, and the region as a whole.

Demographics

- Communities of color made up 9.2 percent of the total metro area population in 1990.
- Between 1980 and 1990, the combined population of communities of color in the metro area nearly doubled. The Asian population grew by 167 percent and the African American population increased by 79 percent.
- Three-fourths of the white population lives in the suburbs, while majorities in each community of color live in the central cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.
- Nearly half of all Asians/Pacific Islanders in the metro area are from four Southeast Asian communities — Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, and Vietnamese. Nearly three-fourths of Southeast Asians live in the central cities, while almost two-thirds of non-Southeast Asians live in the suburbs.
- Communities of color all have much younger populations than the white community. While children make up 24 percent of the white population in the metro area, they account for between 39 and 45 percent of the population in each community of color.
- Just over one-third of African American and American Indian families with related children in the metro area were headed by married couples. Sixty-five percent of Chicano/Latino families, 80 percent of white families and 81 percent of Asian families with children were headed by married couples.
- The percentage of families with children that were headed by married couples declined between 1980 and 1990 in each racial/ethnic group and in both the suburbs and the central cities.

Poverty and Income

- Poverty rates for people of color rose dramatically in the metro area between 1979 and 1989, increasing from 26 to 37 percent among African Americans, from 30 to 41 percent among American Indians, from 24 to 32 percent among Asians, and from 17 to 19 percent among Chicanos/Latinos.
- The gap between whites and people of color widened sharply during the past decade. The poverty rate for whites in the metro area did not change, remaining at just under 6 percent.
- Poverty rates were very high in the central cities. Over half of all American Indians living in Minneapolis and over 60 percent of all Asians living in St. Paul had incomes below the poverty level.
- Poverty among children also increased sharply between 1979 and 1989. The largest metro area increases were in the African American community (from 34 to 51 percent), the American Indian community (from 35 to 53 percent) and the Asian community (from 27 to 39 percent).

- The poverty rate for African American and American Indian children in the metro region was eight times as high as the poverty rate for white children.
- Per capita income in the white community was roughly twice as high as per capita income in each of the four communities of color.
- Per capita income declined from 1979 to 1989 — after adjusting for inflation — in the African American and Asian communities.

Unemployment, Employment and Education

- Men from the African American and American Indian communities are three times as likely as white men to be officially unemployed, while women from these communities are four times as likely as white women to be unemployed.
- The unemployment rate for African American men and women increased sharply from 1980 to 1990 in both the central cities and suburbs.
- Only 63 percent of African American men and 58 percent of American Indian men 16-64 years old were employed at the time the census was taken.
- The percentage of American Indian and Chicano/Latino men and women who were employed increased between 1980 and 1990, but poverty rates in these communities also increased.
- The percentage of people over 25 years old who had completed high school rose substantially in all racial/ethnic groups except among Asians, reflecting the relative lack of formal education received by Southeast Asian refugees.
- While Asians had the lowest high school completion rate in the metro area, they also had the highest college graduation rate of all racial/ethnic groups.

Housing, Vehicles and Telephones

- Fewer than one of every three African American and American Indian households in the metro region, and fewer than half of Asian and Chicano/Latino households, own their own homes.
- The rate of homeownership has dropped significantly for African Americans in the metro area over the past ten years, falling from 37 to 31 percent between 1980 and 1990.
- Compared to whites, people of color are more likely to live in crowded housing conditions and must devote much more of their household income to pay for housing costs.
- More than one-third of African American and American Indian households in the metro region have no vehicle and must rely on public transportation.
- One of every nine African American households and one of every six American Indian households in the region do not have a telephone in their home.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 1

Population 4

Specific Nationalities And Cultures 6

Age 8

Families With Children 10

Poverty 12

Poverty Among Children 16

Per Capita And Average Household Income 18

Official Unemployment Rate 20

Working 22

Education 24

Housing: Ownership, Crowding, Cost 26

Availability Of Vehicles 28

Telephones 29

Appendix A: Population Trends for Communities of Color 31

Appendix B: Living Arrangements of Children 32

Appendix C: Data Sources 34

INTRODUCTION

Ten years ago, the Urban Coalition chose "The Unseen City" as the title of its report on the status of African Americans, American Indians, Asians and Chicanos/Latinos* living in Minneapolis. The same title might not be appropriate today. Rapidly growing populations and increasingly open racial tension have made communities of color far more visible to the majority of Twin Cities residents. But many of the economic and social disparities identified in "The Unseen City" are not only still with us but have worsened. In the prophetic words of the Kerner Commission (President's Commission on Civil Disorders) twenty-five years ago, the Twin Cities metro region is increasingly divided into two separate and unequal worlds — a relatively well-off, primarily white, primarily suburban world and a low-income, inner city world that includes large numbers of people of color.

The 1990 census provides one of those rare opportunities to take stock of the long-term changes affecting the metropolitan region. This report is an overview of social and economic data on communities of color in the seven-county metropolitan area, which includes Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington counties. It is meant as a basic sourcebook of census data for community organizations, social service agencies, activists and residents. The Urban Coalition Census Project intends to prepare more detailed reports on the labor market and job situation, on poverty and income inequality, and on other topics affecting communities of color and low-income people.

This report includes separate data for Minneapolis, St. Paul, and the suburban metro area (by which we mean the entire seven-county area except for the two cities) as well as the region as a whole. The kinds of data discussed here are also available for much smaller areas, such as census tracts and neighborhoods. Those interested in such data for smaller areas can contact the Urban Coalition's Census Project or the Wilder Research Center (see page iii) to discuss how census data might be helpful to their particular interests.

The census does not come close to covering every subject of interest. Health, education, and safety are among the issues that receive relatively little attention. This report includes only census data, but there are several good sources of information on subjects not covered by the census. One of the most recent is *Children of Color: A Wake-Up Call to the Community* (1993), a report on education in the Minneapolis and St. Paul school systems by the Communities of Color Program of the St. Paul Companies. Contact the Urban Coalition if you have questions about data from non-census sources.

WAS THERE AN UNDERCOUNT?

Many people were not counted in 1990, and there has probably been an undercount in every census. This is not a minor issue, particularly for those groups that are more likely to be missed. Census figures are used to create the boundaries of legislative districts and to determine how and where the govern-

* The Census Bureau uses the term "Hispanic" to refer to people who trace their descent to Mexico, Central America, South America and the Spanish-speaking areas of the Caribbean. Many people from those cultures object because "Hispanic" identifies their culture and heritage solely with Spain and the Spanish conquerors. We use the term "Chicano/Latino" in this report when presenting census data on "Hispanics."

ment spends billions of dollars each year. The undercount not only limits the accuracy of the data, but also has significant political consequences.

After the 1990 census, the Census Bureau conducted a massive follow-up study to determine if there was an undercount. They concluded that the true U.S. population was actually 5.3 million larger than the official census count. The undercount in 1980 had been 3.2 million. Most of those missed by the census were people of color, particularly African Americans. Despite the findings of this study, the U.S. Department of Commerce, which oversees the Census Bureau, decided to make no adjustments in the official census figures.

There is also evidence that the estimated undercount of 5.3 million is too small. Studies have found that at least 40 percent, and in some cases 60-70 percent, of farmworkers were not counted. The undercount may thus be greater than originally thought among non-English speaking groups and very poor populations.

In Minnesota, the Spanish Speaking Affairs Council has argued that the state-wide Hispanic population in 1990 was 70,000, not the 54,000 reported by the census.

There is no doubt, then, that the population figures obtained by the census, and included in this report, are too low for communities of color in the Twin Cities region. How large the undercount is, we don't know. Since those undercounted are often low-income people, true poverty rates may be higher than those reported by the census. Again, how much higher, we don't know.

The census is clearly not perfect, and has other flaws besides the undercount. However, for many purposes it is the most comprehensive and consistent set of numbers and statistics available, especially for geographic areas smaller than the state as a whole.

A CAUTIONARY NOTE ABOUT SAMPLES

Some census data is obtained from the "short" form, the census questionnaire that is sent to each household in the U.S. Basic population figures, racial/ethnic group, household or family type, and home ownership are included on the short form.

Other critical data, such as income, poverty, work status, occupation, unemployment and education are available only from the "long" form which is distributed to about one of every six or seven urban households selected randomly. The "long form" samples are usually very large, and there is usually little chance that the results would differ much from what would have been obtained if the entire population, rather than one of every six, had received the long form. However, when the number of people in the group is very small, there is a greater *chance* that "sample" results may differ substantially from results that would have been obtained if everyone had been questioned. The smallest group examined in this report is the American Indian community in St. Paul. With under 4,000 members, "sample" statistics on this group may have been based on responses from only 250 households containing 600 people. In short, readers should recognize that sample data may be less reliable for very small groups.

Seven County Metropolitan Area

POPULATION

Findings

- Communities of color made up 9.2 percent of all residents living in the seven-county metro area in 1990. More than one in five Minneapolis residents (22.3%) and nearly one in five St. Paul residents (19.5%) were from communities of color. (Table 1)
- Between 1980 and 1990, the combined population of communities of color in the Twin Cities metropolitan area nearly doubled. The pace of growth was strongest for the African American and Asian communities, each of which added approximately 40,000 residents in the ten-year period. The number of African Americans increased by 79 percent, and the number of Asians grew by 167 percent. (Table 2 and Figure 1)
- Although there has been substantial suburban population growth in each racial/ethnic group, it is still true that most metro area whites live in the suburbs and most people of color live in the central cities. Figure 2 shows that only 25 percent of whites now live in Minneapolis and St. Paul, compared to 76 percent of African Americans.
- The African American, American Indian, and Chicano/Latino communities have all seen an increase in the share of their population living in the suburbs. (Table 3) The most dramatic growth has been in the African American community. By 1990, 24 percent of metro area African Americans lived in the suburbs compared to only 3 percent in 1960. (See Appendix A for more complete population data.) The share of suburban residents within the Asian community actually declined between 1980 and 1990, as most Southeast Asian refugees arriving in those years settled in the central cities.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF COMMUNITIES OF COLOR — 1990

	Minneapolis		St. Paul		Suburbs		Seven-County Metro	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
African-American	47,948	13.0%	20,083	7.4%	21,428	1.3%	89,459	3.9%
American Indian	12,335	3.3%	3,697	1.4%	7,308	0.4%	23,340	1.0%
Asian-Pacific	15,723	4.3%	19,197	7.1%	29,663	1.8%	64,583	2.8%
Chicano/Latino	7,900	2.1%	11,476	4.2%	17,340	1.1%	36,716	1.6%
Duplicated Total	83,906	22.8%	54,453	20.0%	75,739	4.6%	214,098	9.4%
Unduplicated Total	**82,250**	**22.3%**	**53,079**	**19.5%**	**74,467**	**4.5%**	**209,796**	**9.2%**

NOTE:
It is necessary to look at the unduplicated count because the census asks two separate questions about race and "Hispanic origin." A small number of African Americans, American Indians and Asians also indicate that they trace their origins to Chicano/Latino countries or cultures. Since they would therefore be counted twice, the number of these people is subtracted from the population counts for communities of color to produce an unduplicated count.

There were also 1,987 persons in the metro area who were not African American, American Indian, Asian or Chicano/Latino and who checked "other race" on the census form. This small group is not discussed in this report.

TABLE 2

POPULATION TRENDS FOR COMMUNITIES OF COLOR

■ **Seven County Metro Area**

Racial/Ethnic Group	1960	1970	1980	1990	Percent Change 1960-90	Percent Change 1980-90
African-American	20,711	32,140	49,970	89,459	332%	79%
American Indian	3,311	9,958	15,666	23,340	605%	49%
Asian	N/A	N/A	24,170	64,583	N/A	167%
Chicano/Latino	N/A	N/A	21,866	36,716	N/A	68%
White	1,497,850	1,824,303	1,881,225	2,096,659	40%	11%

TABLE 3

PERCENT OF EACH RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP LIVING IN THE SUBURBS

	1960	1970	1980	1990
African American	3.3%	6.9%	16.5%	24.0%
American Indian	21.4%	22.3%	26.8%	31.3%
Asian	n/a	n/a	55.7%	45.9%
Chicano/Latino	n/a	n/a	42.6%	47.2%
White	48.5%	61.5%	69.9%	75.5%

Figure 1
Population growth of communities of color in seven-county metro area, 1960-1990.

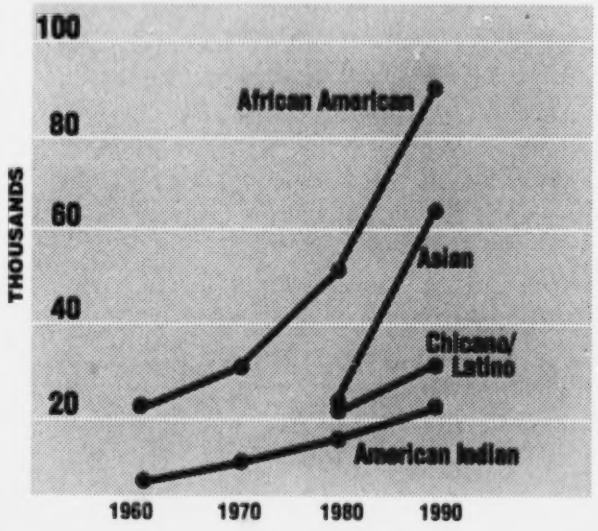
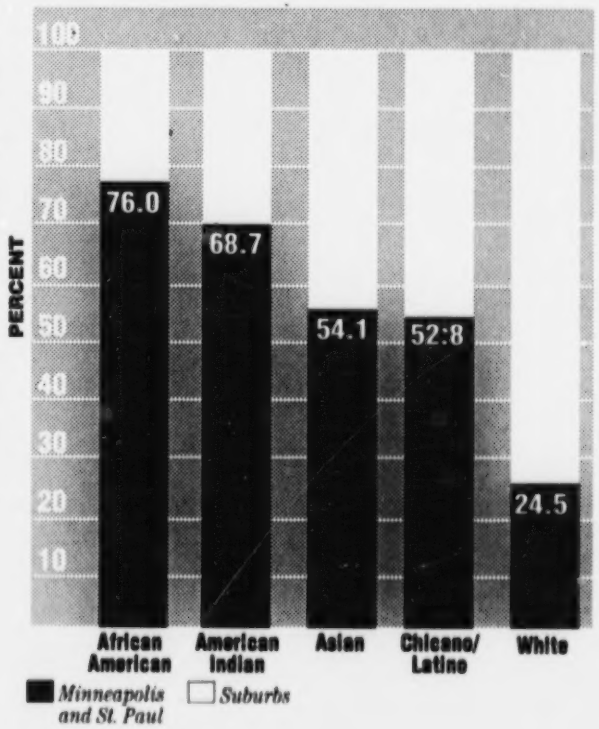


Figure 2
Percent of ethnic group members living in central cities and suburbs, 1990.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SPECIFIC NATIONALITIES AND CULTURES

Background

The census provides population counts for an extensive list of Asian nationality groups, for a smaller list of Hispanic nationality groups, and for American Indian tribes.

Findings

- Nearly half of all Asians and Pacific Islanders in the metro region are from the four Southeast Asian refugee communities — Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, and Vietnamese. The Hmong are by far the largest, accounting for half of all Southeast Asians and one-fourth of all Asians and Pacific Islanders in the region.
- There are sharp differences in where people from different Asian nationality groups live. Refugee communities are heavily concentrated in the central cities, while the great majority of more established non-refugee groups live in the suburbs.
- Table 4 shows that over half of the Asian population in Minneapolis (54.4%) and three-fourths of the Asians living in St. Paul (75.9%) are from the four Southeast Asian refugee communities — Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, and Vietnamese. However, in the suburbs, more than two-thirds (70.4%) of the population is from non-Southeast Asian groups. In fact, all non-Southeast Asian groups (plus the Vietnamese community) primarily live in the suburbs. Three of every four Koreans in the region, for example, live in the suburbs. In contrast, 95 percent of Hmong refugees in the region live in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.
- The majority of persons in the Chicano/Latino community were of Mexican descent, and this was true in both the central cities and the suburbs. Three-fourths (74.4%) of Chicanos/Latinos in St. Paul considered themselves to be of Mexican descent, as did 62 percent of Chicanos/Latinos throughout the seven-county region.
- More than half of the American Indians living in the metro region identified themselves as Chippewa/Ojibway and another 15 percent identified themselves as Sioux. Nearly one of every five did not specify a tribe or nation.

TABLE 4

ASIAN/PACIFIC POPULATION BY ETHNIC/NATIONALITY GROUPS – 1990

	Minneapolis		St. Paul		Suburbs		Seven-County Metro	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cambodian	448	2.8%	1,143	6.0%	1,059	3.6%	2,650	4.1%
Hmong	4,126	26.2%	11,499	59.9%	801	2.7%	16,426	25.4%
Laotian	2,325	14.8%	712	3.7%	1,995	6.7%	5,032	7.8%
Vietnamese	1,648	10.5%	1,211	6.3%	4,930	16.6%	7,789	12.1%
SOUTHEAST ASIAN	8,547	54.4%	14,565	75.9%	8,785	29.6%	31,897	49.4%
Asian Indian	1,644	10.5%	1,431	7.5%	4,111	13.9%	7,186	11.1%
Chinese	1,868	11.9%	765	4.0%	4,788	16.1%	7,421	11.5%
Filipino	608	3.9%	581	3.0%	2,007	6.8%	3,196	4.9%
Korean	1,448	9.2%	640	3.3%	6,333	21.3%	8,421	13.0%
Other Asian/Pacific	1,608	10.2%	1,215	6.3%	3,639	12.3%	6,462	10.0%
NON-SOUTHEAST ASIAN	7,176	45.6%	4,632	24.1%	20,878	70.4%	32,686	50.6%
TOTAL	15,723	100.0%	19,197	100.0%	29,663	100.0%	64,583	100.0%

CHICANO/LATINO POPULATION BY NATIONALITY GROUPS – 1990

	Minneapolis		St. Paul		Suburbs		Seven-County Metro	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mexican	4,295	54.4%	8,542	74.4%	9,805	56.5%	22,642	61.7%
Puerto Rican	729	9.2%	572	5.0%	1,287	7.4%	2,588	7.0%
Cuban	389	4.9%	295	2.6%	574	3.3%	1,258	3.4%
Other Hispanic	2,487	31.5%	2,067	18.0%	5,674	32.7%	10,228	27.9%
TOTAL	7,900	100.0%	11,476	100.0%	17,340	100.0%	36,716	100.0%

Figure 3

Place of residence of Southeast Asians (Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian and Vietnamese) living in metro area.

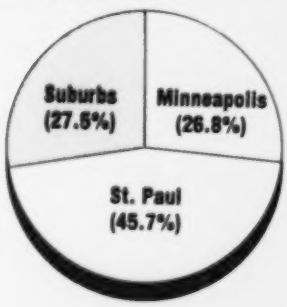


Figure 4

Place of residence of Asians/Pacific Islanders who are *not* from Southeast Asia.

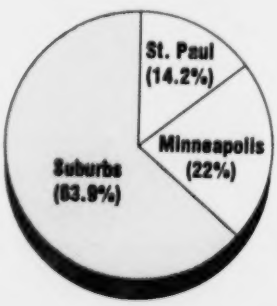
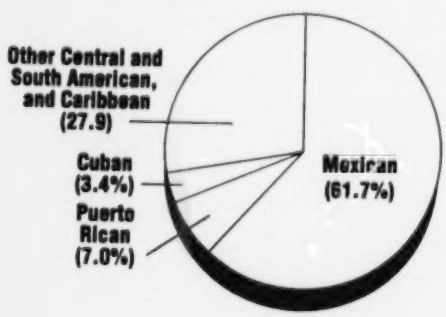


Figure 5

Nationality groups making up the Chicano/Latino population in the seven-county metro area, 1990.



AGE

Findings

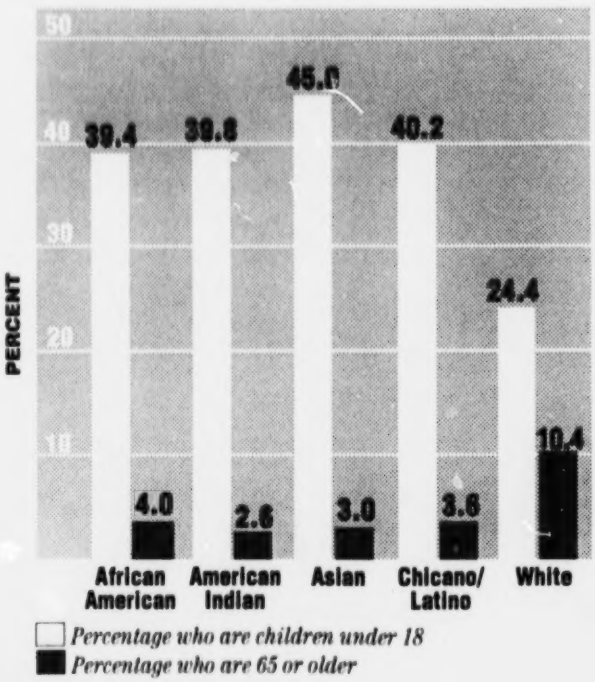
- Communities of color all have much younger populations than the white community. While 24 percent of whites in the seven-county area are children under the age of 18, between 39 and 45 percent of each community of color are children. At the same time, less than four percent of people of color are 65 years old or older, compared with ten percent of whites.
- In the metro-area American Indian and Asian communities, there are fifteen children for every elder (65 years old or older), while in the white community there are only 2.5 children for every elder.
- The age differences between racial/ethnic groups are even sharper in the central cities, where the white community has a smaller percentage of children and a larger percentage of elderly people than in the suburbs. Both the American Indian community in Minneapolis and the Asian community in St. Paul include at least 18 children for every elder. On the other hand, in Minneapolis there are more white people 65 and over than there are white children.
- Over the past 20-30 years, government programs such as Social Security have steadily reduced the poverty rate among elders at the same time there has been a large increase in the poverty rate for children. Given their young age structure, communities of color on the whole have benefitted relatively little from government concern for elders but have been hurt severely by neglect of the well-being of children.

TABLE 5

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Minneapolis	African Amer.	Amer. Indian	Asian	Chicano Latino	White	Total
17 or younger	39.4%	43.0%	40.7%	33.4%	15.2%	20.6%
18-64	56.4%	54.7%	56.1%	62.6%	69.3%	66.4%
65 or older	4.2%	2.3%	3.2%	4.0%	15.5%	13.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
St. Paul						
17 or younger	39.3%	38.7%	53.6%	40.2%	20.1%	24.6%
18-64	55.1%	58.1%	43.5%	55.1%	64.0%	61.7%
65 or older	5.5%	3.2%	2.9%	4.7%	15.8%	13.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Suburbs						
17 or younger	39.4%	34.9%	41.9%	43.2%	26.7%	27.3%
18-64	58.5%	62.5%	55.2%	54.0%	64.5%	64.2%
65 or older	2.1%	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%	8.7%	8.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Seven-County Metro Area						
17 or younger	39.4%	39.8%	45.0%	40.2%	24.4%	25.9%
18-64	56.6%	57.7%	52.0%	56.2%	65.1%	64.3%
65 or older	4.0%	2.6%	3.0%	3.6%	10.4%	9.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 6
Children and elderly as percentage of population in each community in seven-county metro area, 1990



FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Background

The 1990 census defined three types of families with children. These are: (1) families headed by a married couple; (2) those headed by a woman who is unmarried or whose husband does not live with the family; and (3) those headed by a man who is unmarried or whose wife does not live with the family. The couple or individual heading the family may be birth parents, adoptive parents, step parents or relatives of the children. In the one-parent families, there may be other adults living with the family head — such as a boyfriend, girlfriend or relative — who may or may not provide some degree of help with parenting. However, there is no spouse present in these families.

Some children do not live with anyone related to them and therefore are not considered by the census to be living within a family. Children in foster care or institutions are not counted as living in a family and are not included in the tables and charts for this section. For further information on the living arrangements of children, see Appendix B.

Findings

- In the seven-county metropolitan area, only about 36 percent of African American families with related children and 34 percent of American Indian families with children were headed by married couples. In these communities, the majority of families with children were headed by women who were unmarried or whose husband did not live in the household. (Table 6)
- Roughly 81 percent of Asian families, 80 percent of white families, and 65 percent of Chicano/Latino families with children were married-couple families.
- Table 7 shows a consistent change in the make-up of families with children. In each racial/ethnic group, and in both the central cities and suburbs, the percentage of families with children that were headed by married couples dropped between 1980 and 1990. For example, in the metro area as a whole, married couple families made up 46 percent of all families with children in the African American community in 1980, but less than 36 percent in 1990.

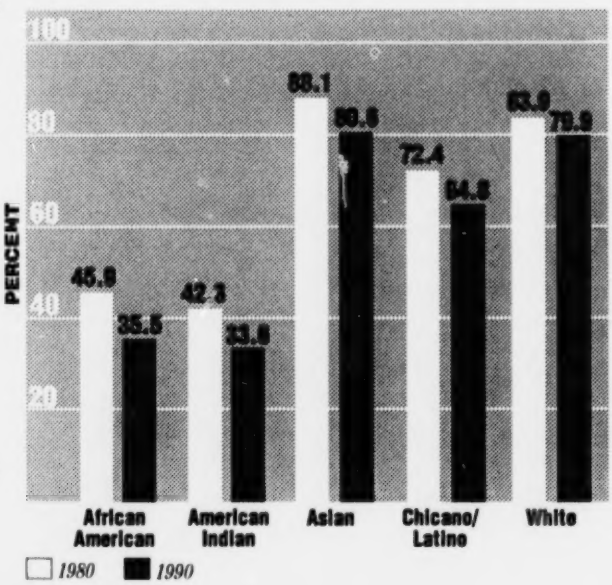


Figure 7
Married couple families as percent of all families with children in seven-county metro area.

TABLE 6

MARRIED-COUPLE AND ONE-PARENT FAMILIES AS PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN — 1990

Minneapolis	African Amer.	Amer. Indian	Asian	Chicano Latino	White	Total
Married Couple	28.7%	21.2%	72.6%	53.6%	68.1%	57.6%
Female Headed-no spouse present	64.0%	67.7%	22.2%	38.0%	26.6%	36.3%
Male Headed-no spouse present	7.3%	11.1%	5.1%	8.3%	5.3%	6.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
St. Paul						
Married Couple	32.7%	31.7%	77.3%	57.0%	69.0%	64.9%
Female Headed-no spouse present	60.1%	60.3%	18.5%	36.0%	25.7%	29.6%
Male Headed-no spouse present	7.2%	8.0%	4.2%	7.0%	5.3%	5.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Suburbs						
Married Couple	52.4%	58.0%	86.5%	74.0%	82.5%	81.9%
Female Headed-no spouse present	41.6%	34.2%	9.5%	20.7%	14.1%	14.6%
Male Headed-no spouse present	6.0%	7.8%	4.0%	5.2%	3.4%	3.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Seven County Metro Area						
Married Couple	35.5%	33.6%	80.6%	64.8%	79.9%	77.1%
Female Headed-no spouse present	57.6%	56.8%	15.1%	28.8%	16.3%	18.8%
Male Headed-no spouse present	7.0%	9.6%	4.3%	6.4%	3.8%	4.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 7

MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES AS PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN – 1980-1990

Minneapolis	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
African American	39.5%	28.7%	-10.8
American Indian	29.8%	21.2%	-8.6
Asian	85.6%	72.6%	-13.0
Chicano/Latino	57.9%	53.6%	-4.3
White	72.6%	68.1%	-4.5
Total Population	67.2%	57.6%	-9.6
St. Paul			
African American	41.7%	32.7%	-9.0
American Indian	42.7%	31.7%	-11.0
Asian	83.2%	77.3%	-5.9
Chicano/Latino	67.2%	57.0%	-10.2
White	76.5%	69.0%	-7.5
Total Population	73.7%	64.9%	-8.8

Suburbs	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
African American	72.9%	52.4%	-20.5
American Indian	69.1%	58.0%	-11.1
Asian	90.8%	86.5%	-4.3
Chicano/Latino	83.3%	74.0%	-9.3
White	86.6%	82.5%	-4.1
Total Population	86.5%	81.9%	-4.6
Seven-County Metro Area			
African American	45.9%	35.5%	-10.4
American Indian	42.3%	33.6%	-8.7
Asian	88.1%	80.6%	-7.5
Chicano/Latino	72.4%	64.8%	-7.6
White	83.9%	79.9%	-4.0
Total Population	82.5%	77.1%	-5.4

NOTE: There are differences in the way the 1980 and 1990 censuses defined families with children. In 1980, families with "own" children were reported, while in 1990 families with "related" children was used. For example, a married couple raising a grandchild would have been included as a family with children in 1990, but not in 1980. This difference does not affect the trends revealed by this table very much.

POVERTY

Background

The federal government's poverty rate is an attempt to measure in one simple number the extent of poverty or severe economic distress in an area or community. Users of poverty rate statistics should be aware of the following:

First, the poverty level is very low. In 1989, a family of three had to have an income below $9,885 in order to be considered in poverty. In 1992, after adjusting for inflation, the poverty level for a family of three was $11,186.

Second, the poverty rate is based on income over the entire year prior to the census (1989). Thus, a family could live on very low income for much of the year and still not be considered poor because total yearly income exceeded the poverty level.

Third, since the poverty rate is based on 1989 income, it was measured prior to the recession of 1990-92. Poverty rates in recent years are probably even higher than those published by the census.

Fourth, the poverty rate is becoming increasingly obsolete. Even though it is adjusted annually for "overall" inflation, it does not take into account the way inflation affects poor people. The cost of housing, which makes up a large part of the typical poor family's budget, has been rising faster than "overall" inflation.

Findings

- The poverty rate in communities of color in the Twin Cities region rose dramatically between 1979 and 1989. In the African American community, the percentage of people living below the poverty level jumped from 26 percent to 37 percent, while in the American Indian community the poverty rate rose from 30 percent to 41 percent. The percentage of Asians and Pacific Islanders living in poverty rose from 24 percent to 32 percent, although the increase in poverty was limited to the central cities, where many Southeast Asian refugees have settled. The poverty rate among Chicanos/Latinos increased modestly. (Figure 8)
- Figure 9 shows that the poverty rate increased sharply in the African American community in the 1980's compared to a small increase in the 1970's.
- The gap between whites and people of color widened sharply during the past decade in the metro region. While the poverty rate jumped sharply in communities of color, it did not increase at all among whites, remaining at just under 6 percent.

Figure 8
Percent of persons living below the poverty level in seven-county metro area, 1979-1989.

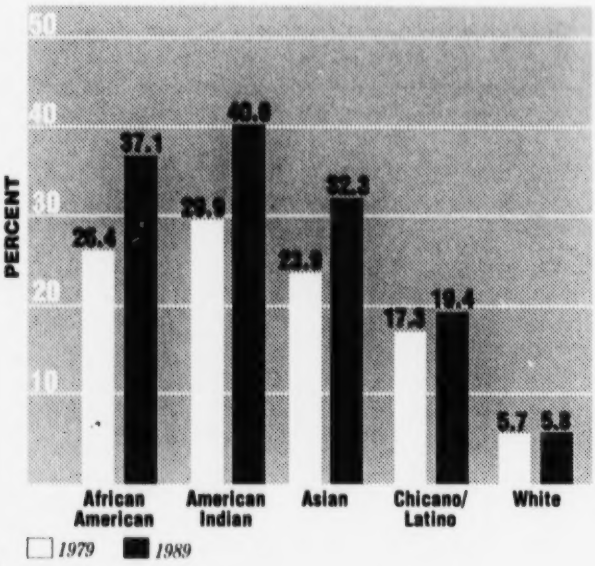
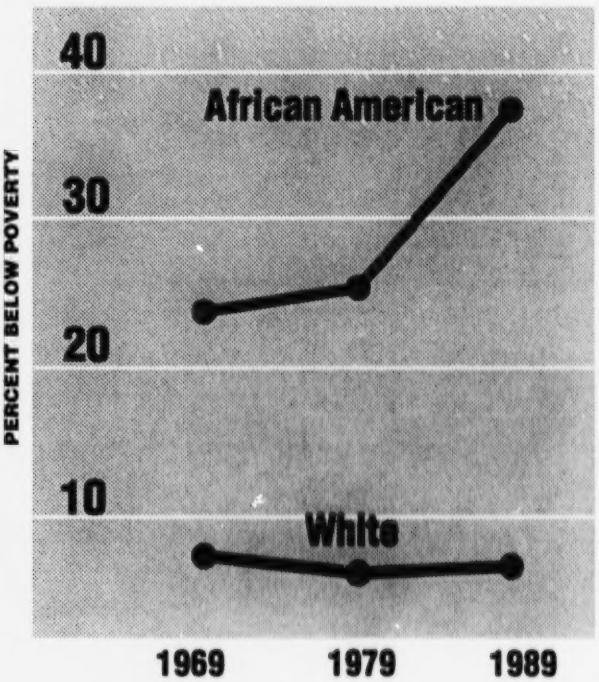


Figure 9
Poverty rates for African Americans and whites living in metro area, 1969-1989.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- In 1989, the metro region poverty rate for American Indians was seven times higher than the poverty rate for whites. In 1979, it was five times higher.
- The extent of poverty was extremely high in the central cities. Over half of all American Indians living in Minneapolis and over 60 percent of all Asians living in St. Paul had incomes below the poverty level. (Table 8)
- As Table 8 also shows, poverty is both heavily concentrated and growing more rapidly in the central cities compared to the suburbs. But even in the suburbs there are some very disturbing trends. The poverty rate among African Americans living in the suburbs more than doubled in the ten-year period, so that now more than one in every four suburban Black residents lives below the poverty line.
- These rising poverty rates, combined with steady population growth, mean that there have been large increases in the absolute number of poor people of color. Taking all communities of color together, the number of people living below the poverty level jumped from just under 27,000 in 1979 to over 67,000 just ten years later. (Figure 10)

Figure 10
Number of people living below poverty level in metropolitan area, 1979-1989.

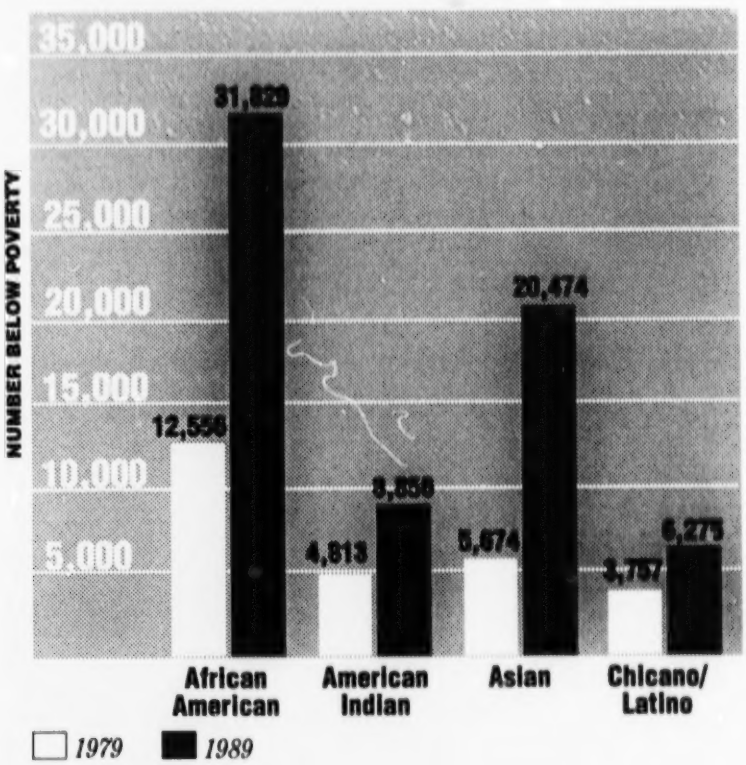


TABLE 8

POVERTY RATE — 1979-1989

Minneapolis	1979	1989	Change in Percentage Points
African American	30.2%	40.5%	10.3
American Indian	41.1%	53.9%	12.8
Asian	39.9%	45.7%	5.8
Chicano/Latino	28.3%	28.9%	0.6
White	10.7%	11.7%	1.0
Total Population	13.5%	18.5%	5.0
St. Paul			
African American	25.7%	39.2%	13.5
American Indian	23.4%	39.2%	15.8
Asian	47.7%	60.5%	12.8
Chicano/Latino	21.0%	25.6%	4.6
White	8.9%	10.2%	1.3
Total Population	10.9%	16.7%	5.8
Suburbs			
African American	12.7%	26.6%	13.9
American Indian	12.0%	17.4%	5.4
Asian	8.5%	7.1%	-1.4
Chicano/Latino	9.4%	10.9%	1.5
White	4.0%	4.1%	0.1
Total Population	4.1%	4.5%	0.4
Seven-County Metro Area			
African American	26.4%	37.1%	10.7
American Indian	29.9%	40.6%	10.7
Asian	23.9%	32.3%	8.4
Chicano/Latino	17.3%	19.4%	2.1
White	5.7%	5.8%	0.1
Total Population	6.7%	8.1%	1.4

POVERTY AMONG CHILDREN

Findings

- Over half of all African American and American Indian children in the entire metro region were living below the poverty level in 1989.
- Sixty-six percent of all American Indian children in Minneapolis and 69 percent of all Asian children in St. Paul were living in poverty.
- The extent of poverty increased among children between 1979 and 1989 even more rapidly than among the general population. The largest metro area increases were in the African American community (from 34 % to 51%), the American Indian community (from 35% to 53%), and the Asian community (from 27% to 39%). All of the increase among Asian children occurred within the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, where Southeast Asian refugees are concentrated. The poverty rate among Asian children living in the suburbs — primarily non-Southeast Asians — actually declined slightly. (Table 9)
- Disparities between white children and children of color became even greater in the past decade. While poverty rates rose enormously for children of color, the poverty rate among whites rose very little (from 5.6% to 6.4%).
- As a result, in 1989, the poverty rate for African American and American Indian children in the metro region was eight times as high as the poverty rate for white children.
- Poverty among children also increased in the suburbs. The most dramatic change occurred in the African American community, where the poverty rate more than doubled from 18 percent to 39 percent.
- The central cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul clearly bore the largest share of the increase in poverty. The poverty rate among all children in St. Paul nearly doubled from 14 percent to 27 percent. By 1989, the poverty rate for all children in Minneapolis was five times higher than the poverty rate for children in the suburbs.

TABLE 9

POVERTY RATE FOR CHILDREN — 1979-1989

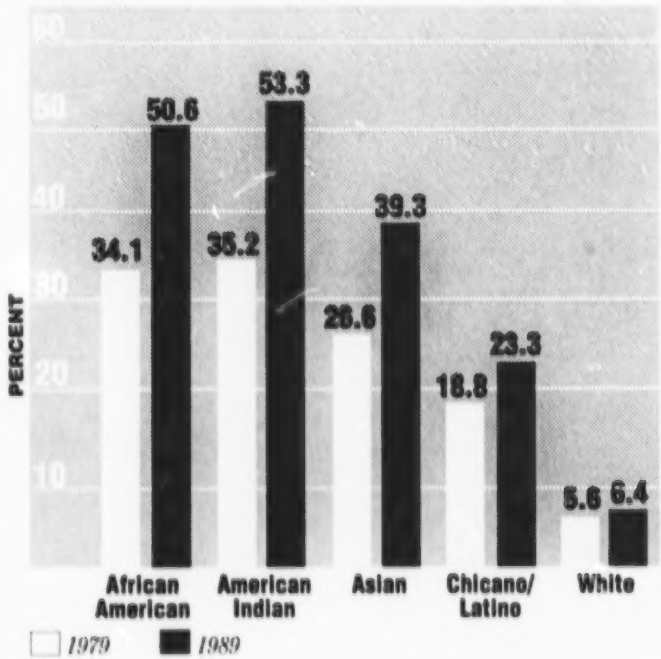
Minneapolis	1979	1989	Change in Percentage Points
African American	38.5%	53.9%	15.4
American Indian	48.9%	66.3%	17.4
Asian	49.0%	55.8%	6.8
Chicano/Latino	31.3%	40.6%	9.3
White	10.3%	12.9%	2.6
Total Population	18.0%	30.6%	12.6

Suburbs	1979	1989	Change in Percentage Points
African American	18.2%	39.2%	21.0
American Indian	16.3%	28.2%	11.9
Asian	7.8%	7.2%	-0.6
Chicano/Latino	9.7%	12.9%	3.2
White	4.4%	5.2%	0.8
Total Population	4.6%	6.0%	1.4

St. Paul			
African American	33.7%	54.2%	20.5
American Indian	24.3%	46.4%	22.1
Asian	57.1%	68.9%	11.8
Chicano/Latino	24.3%	30.2%	5.9
White	9.9%	11.8%	1.9
Total Population	14.4%	26.9%	12.5

Seven-County Metro Area			
African American	34.1%	50.6%	16.5
American Indian	35.2%	53.3%	18.1
Asian	26.6%	39.3%	12.7
Chicano/Latino	18.8%	23.3%	4.5
White	5.6%	6.4%	0.8
Total Population	7.5%	11.4%	3.9

Figure 11
Percent of children living below poverty level in seven-county metro area, 1979-1989.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PER CAPITA AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Background

Per capita income is the total income of a group divided by the number of people in the group. Average household income is the total income of a group divided by the number of households. Both are general measures of the economic well-being of a group, although they do not tell us how evenly or unevenly income is distributed within the group.

Findings

- Per capita income in the white community was roughly twice as high as per capita income in each of the four communities of color in 1989. (Figure 12)
- The Asian community living in the suburbs had nearly three times the per capita income of Asians living in St. Paul. American Indians in the suburbs had more than twice as much per capita income as their central city counterparts. On the other hand, there was not much difference between the incomes of white suburban and central city residents. (Table 10)
- Average household incomes were also much higher in the white community than in any community of color in the metro region, even though households in communities of color tend to have more people and therefore greater needs. In the suburbs, however, average household income of Asians exceeded that of whites. (Table 11)
- After adjusting for inflation, per capita income in the African American and Asian communities dropped between 1979 and 1989, while rising substantially in the white community. (Table 12) Income disparities also increased. In 1979, whites in the metro region had 65 percent more per capita income than African Americans. By 1989, their per capita income was 104 percent higher than that of African Americans.

TABLE 10

PER CAPITA INCOME — 1989

	African Amer.	Amer. Indian	Asian	Chicano Latino	White	Total
Minneapolis	7,771	5,609	6,072	8,660	16,936	14,830
St. Paul	7,835	6,494	4,134	7,162	15,336	13,727
Suburbs	12,009	13,447	12,093	10,675	18,441	18,196
Seven County Metro Area	8,774	8,190	8,261	9,141	17,902	17,123

TABLE 11

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME — 1989

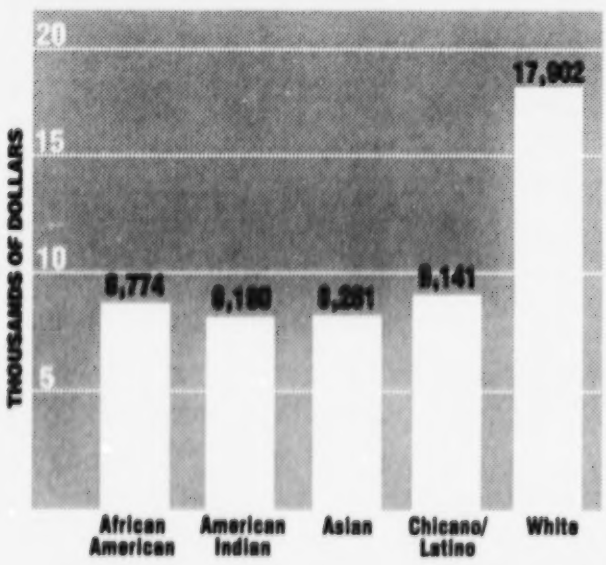
	African Amer.	Amer. Indian	Asian	Chicano Latino	White	Total
Minneapolis	21,444	17,880	20,260	27,749	35,496	33,245
St. Paul	23,281	21,232	19,044	28,478	34,754	33,259
Suburbs	37,241	43,229	51,503	40,838	49,478	49,313
Seven County Metro Area	25,506	26,599	33,801	33,878	45,421	44,340

TABLE 12

CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME — 1979-1989 (in constant 1989 dollars)

Minneapolis	1979	1989	Change in Per Capita Income
African American	8,398	7,771	-627
American Indian	5,949	5,609	-340
Asian	6,867	6,072	-795
Chicano/Latino	7,536	8,660	1,124
White	14,097	16,936	2,839
Total Population	13,305	14,830	1,525
St. Paul			
African American	8,244	7,835	-409
American Indian	6,188	6,494	306
Asian	5,516	4,134	-1,382
Chicano/Latino	7,331	7,162	-169
White	13,461	15,336	1,875
Total Population	12,893	13,727	834
Seven-County Metro Area			
African American	9,092	8,774	-318
American Indian	6,800	8,190	1,390
Asian	9,422	8,261	-1,161
Chicano/Latino	8,455	9,141	686
White	14,989	17,902	2,913
Total Population	14,672	17,123	2,450

Figure 12
Per capita income for racial/ethnic groups in the seven-county metro area, 1989



OFFICIAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Background

To be defined as unemployed by the census, one must be completely out-of-work and must be actively looking for work. The unemployment rate does not include people who want to work but are not actively looking, either because they don't believe there are jobs available or don't know of any jobs. The official unemployment rate always understates the true level of joblessness.

Unemployment changes in part with the business cycle, generally rising during times of economic recession and falling during boom periods. Both 1980 and 1990 came at similar years in the economic cycle, just at the onset of major recessions. Therefore, it is reasonable to compare unemployment rates during these two years.

Findings

- In the metro region, the unemployment rate for African American and American Indian men was three times higher than for white men. African American and American Indian women were at least four times more likely than white women to be unemployed. (Figure 13)
- Unemployment rose sharply among African Americans in the metro region between 1980 and 1990. The unemployment rate for men rose from 10.7 percent to 15.5 percent, and the unemployment rate for women nearly doubled from 7.8 percent to 14.3 percent. However, in most other racial/ethnic groups there was little change in unemployment. (Table 13)
- In each community of color, unemployment rates were twice as high in the central cities compared to the suburbs in 1990. However, African Americans in the suburbs experienced sharp increases in joblessness between 1980 and 1990. The unemployment rate doubled for African American men in the suburbs and more than tripled for African American women.

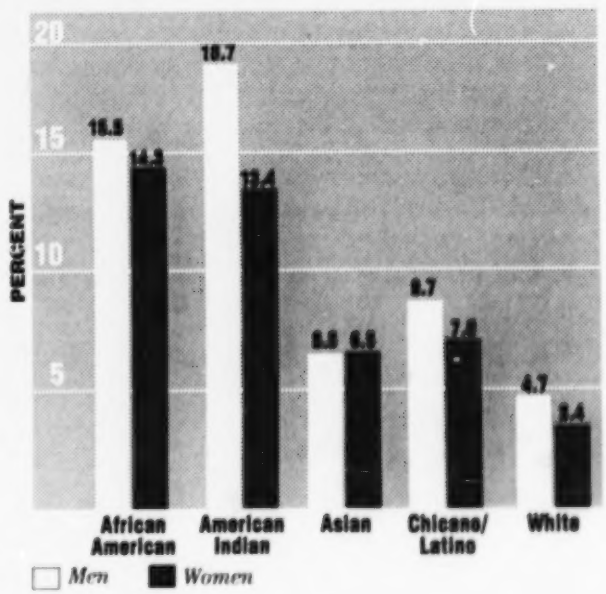


Figure 13
Official unemployment rate for racial/ethnic groups in seven-county metro area, 1990

TABLE 13

OFFICIAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE — 1980-1990

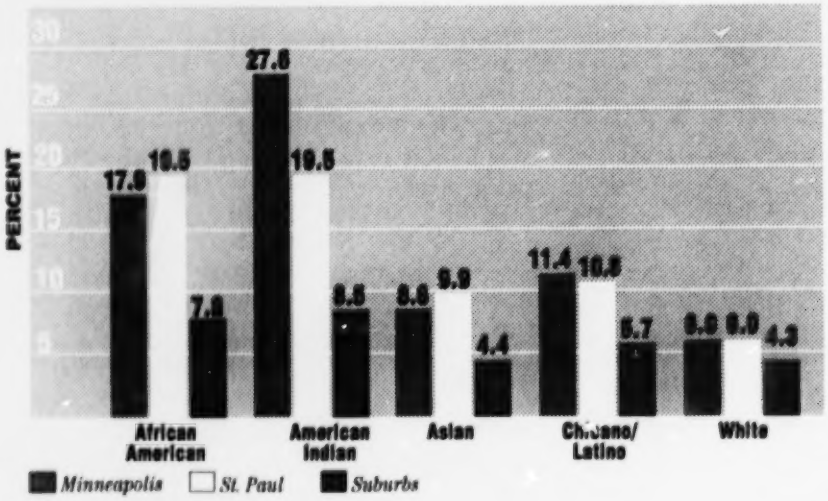
Minneapolis	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
Men:			
African American	11.1%	17.9%	6.8
American Indian	28.1%	27.6%	-0.5
Asian	7.7%	8.6%	0.9
Chicano/Latino	13.8%	11.4%	-2.4
White	5.5%	6.0%	0.5
Total	6.2%	7.7%	1.5
Women:			
African American	8.3%	15.7%	7.4
American Indian	16.2%	16.0%	-0.2
Asian	4.4%	6.5%	2.1
Chicano/Latino	8.8%	7.7%	-1.1
White	2.8%	4.2%	1.4
Total	3.3%	5.5%	2.2

Suburbs	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
Men:			
African American	3.6%	7.8%	4.2
American Indian	10.4%	8.5%	-1.9
Asian	3.4%	4.4%	1.0
Chicano/Latino	5.6%	5.7%	0.1
White	3.9%	4.3%	0.4
Total	3.9%	4.4%	0.5
Women:			
African American	2.8%	11.9%	9.1
American Indian	9.1%	7.1%	-2.0
Asian	5.4%	5.4%	0.0
Chicano/Latino	5.9%	4.9%	-1.0
White	2.9%	3.2%	0.3
Total	3.0%	3.3%	0.3

St. Paul			
Men:			
African American	15.5%	19.5%	4.0
American Indian	28.1%	19.5%	-8.6
Asian	8.5%	9.9%	1.4
Chicano/Latino	13.4%	10.8%	-2.6
White	5.1%	6.0%	0.9
Total	5.8%	7.2%	1.4
Women:			
African American	9.7%	13.5%	3.8
American Indian	11.3%	24.2%	12.9
Asian	4.0%	11.2%	7.2
Chicano/Latino	8.3%	9.8%	1.5
White	2.9%	3.9%	1.0
Total	3.4%	4.8%	1.4

Seven-County Metro Area	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
Men:			
African American	10.7%	15.5%	4.8
American Indian	22.1%	18.7%	-3.4
Asian	5.1%	6.5%	1.4
Chicano/Latino	10.1%	8.7%	-1.4
White	4.3%	4.7%	0.4
Total	4.6%	5.2%	0.6
Women:			
African American	7.8%	14.3%	6.5
American Indian	12.7%	13.4%	0.7
Asian	5.0%	6.5%	1.5
Chicano/Latino	7.2%	7.0%	-0.2
White	2.9%	3.4%	0.5
Total	3.1%	3.8%	0.7

Figure 14
Official unemployment rates for men, 1990



WORKING

Background

This section focuses on one simple question: were people working, or not, at the time the census was taken? It presents data on the percentage of men and women between the ages of 16-64 who were employed. By subtracting the percentage employed from 100 percent, we also know the percentage who were not working for any reason. These reasons may include being officially unemployed (as discussed in the previous section), being disabled, early retirement, attending school full-time, being a homemaker, caring for children or elders at home, or simply not believing there are any jobs to be found.

The census reports employment data for all people 16 and over, including elders. Since most people over 65 are retired, we used other pieces of census data to adjust the employment data to produce figures for 16-64 year olds — the traditional "working age" population.

Findings

- Fewer men and women in communities of color have jobs, compared to whites. In the entire metro area, 63 percent of African American men and 58 percent of American Indian men 16-64 years old were working when the census was conducted. At the same time, 86 percent of white males were working. (Figure 15) Turning these numbers around, this means that 37 percent of African American men and 42 percent of American Indian men were not employed, for whatever reason — almost three times the 14 percent joblessness rate among white men.

- In all communities of color, the percentage of men and women working was greater for those living in the suburbs than for those living in the central cities. The employment gap was very large in the Asian community. For example, 66 percent of Asian women living in the suburbs were employed, compared to 32 percent of Asian women living in St. Paul. (Table 14)

- In the American Indian and Chicano/Latino communities, the proportion of men and women who had jobs increased between 1980 and 1990. Among Chicana/Latina women in the entire metro area, 57 percent were employed in 1980 while 67 percent were employed in 1990. Despite having more people at work, however, poverty rates rose substantially in both communities. (Table 15)

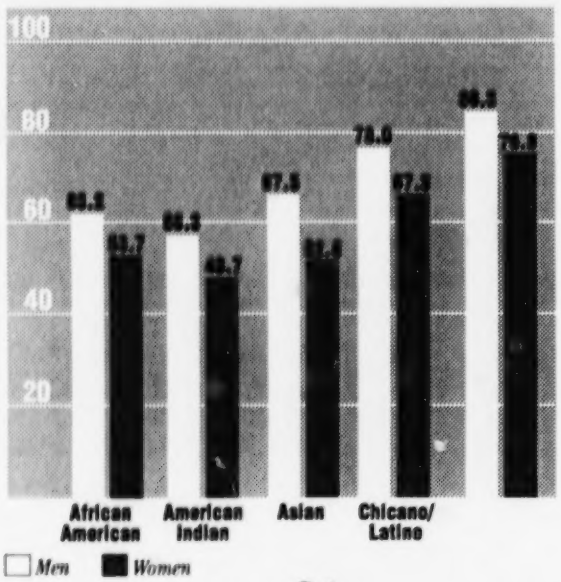


Figure 15
Percent of 16-64 year olds employed, seven-county metro area, 1990.

TABLE 14

PERCENT OF 16-64 YEAR OLDS WHO ARE EMPLOYED — 1990

	African Amer.	Amer. Indian	Asian	Chicano Latino	White	Total
Minneapolis						
Male	60.9%	47.3%	58.6%	75.5%	82.1%	77.8%
Female	51.2%	39.0%	46.9%	66.9%	77.4%	71.9%
St. Paul						
Male	59.6%	58.5%	50.9%	75.3%	82.4%	78.7%
Female	55.9%	43.1%	32.1%	60.9%	75.4%	71.3%
Suburbs						
Male	70.5%	73.2%	81.2%	81.3%	87.6%	87.2%
Female	57.3%	67.3%	66.1%	71.6%	76.9%	76.5%
Seven County Metro Area						
Male	63.2%	58.3%	67.5%	78.0%	86.3%	84.6%
Female	53.7%	48.7%	52.8%	67.3%	76.8%	75.1%

TABLE 15

PERCENT OF 16-64 YEAR OLDS WHO ARE EMPLOYED — 1980-1990

Minneapolis	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
Men:			
African American	65.7%	60.9%	-4.8
American Indian	49.8%	47.3%	-2.5
Asian	60.8%	58.6%	-2.2
Chicano/Latino	69.2%	75.5%	6.3
White	80.4%	82.1%	1.7
Total Population	78.4%	77.8%	-0.6
Women:			
African American	54.5%	51.2%	-3.3
American Indian	37.4%	39.0%	1.6
Asian	47.3%	46.9%	-0.4
Chicano/Latino	52.7%	66.9%	14.2
White	72.5%	77.4%	4.9
Total Population	70.1%	71.9%	1.8

Suburbs	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
Men:			
African American	76.1%	70.5%	-5.6
American Indian	65.5%	73.2%	7.7
Asian	83.7%	81.2%	-2.5
Chicano/Latino	83.1%	81.3%	-1.8
White	87.4%	87.6%	0.2
Total Population	87.2%	87.2%	0.0
Women:			
African American	73.1%	57.3%	-15.8
American Indian	61.8%	67.3%	5.5
Asian	64.3%	66.1%	1.8
Chicano/Latino	59.9%	71.6%	11.7
White	67.0%	76.9%	9.9
Total Population	66.9%	76.5%	9.6

St. Paul	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
Men:			
African American	67.0%	59.6%	-7.4
American Indian	53.9%	58.5%	4.6
Asian	46.3%	50.9%	4.6
Chicano/Latino	65.2%	75.3%	10.1
White	81.1%	82.4%	1.3
Total Population	79.5%	78.7%	-0.8
Women:			
African American	57.7%	55.9%	-1.8
American Indian	54.1%	43.1%	-11.0
Asian	45.0%	32.1%	-12.9
Chicano/Latino	55.2%	60.9%	5.7
White	67.3%	75.4%	8.1
Total Population	66.2%	71.3%	5.1

Seven-County Metro Area	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
Men:			
African American	68.0%	63.2%	-4.8
American Indian	55.5%	58.3%	2.8
Asian	69.8%	67.5%	-2.3
Chicano/Latino	73.4%	78.0%	4.6
White	85.4%	86.3%	0.9
Total Population	84.6%	84.6%	0.0
Women:			
African American	57.9%	53.7%	-4.2
American Indian	47.1%	48.7%	1.6
Asian	56.5%	52.8%	-3.7
Chicano/Latino	56.9%	67.3%	10.4
White	68.0%	76.8%	8.8
Total Population	67.4%	75.1%	7.7

EDUCATION

Background

The census includes data on the educational level of persons 25 years old and over. However, comparing the education level of different racial/ethnic groups can be misleading, because the white community contains many more elderly people who came into the workforce at a time when higher education or even high school completion were not as important as they are now. Census data understates the true extent of the education gap between whites and communities of color.

Findings

- In the entire metro region, at least 70 percent of persons over the age of 25 in each racial/ethnic group have either a high school diploma or a GED. However, the percentage of people who have not finished high school is at least twice as high in each community of color as in the white community.
- Less than half (49%) of Asians 25 years and over in St. Paul have completed high school, reflecting the relative lack of formal schooling received by Southeast Asian refugees before coming to the U.S.
- While Asians have the lowest high school completion rate in the metro area, they also have the highest college graduation rate. One-third of all Asian adults in the metro area, and 41 percent of those living in the suburbs, have Bachelor's degrees or more. In contrast, only 10 percent of American Indians in the metro area have a Bachelor's degree or more.
- Educational attainment has increased in most racial/ethnic groups between 1980 and 1990, although that in part reflects the passing on of an older generation which had and needed less formal education. The only significant decrease occurred in the Asian community, particularly in Minneapolis and St. Paul, where the percentage of people completing high school declined with the arrival of Southeast Asian refugees. (Table 17)

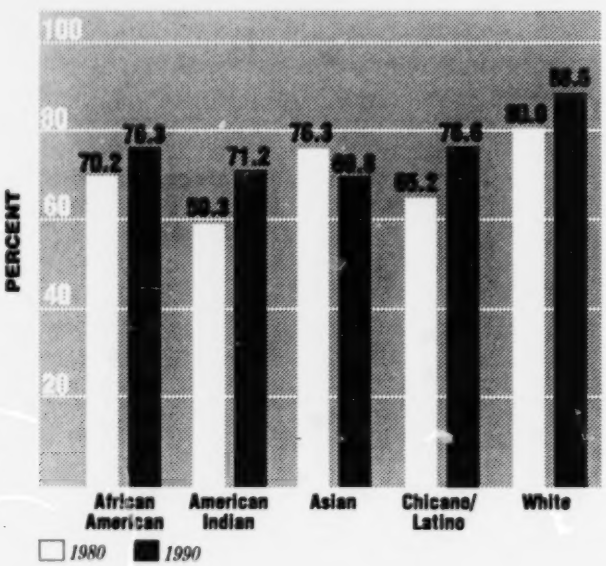


Figure 16
Percent of persons 25 and over who are high school graduates or have GED in seven county metro area.

TABLE 16

PERCENT OF PERSONS 25 AND OVER WHO HAVE HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR GED - 1990

	African Amer.	Amer. Indian	Asian	Chicano Latino	White	Total
Minneapolis	71.9%	66.0%	64.9%	73.1%	84.9%	82.6%
St. Paul	76.4%	65.1%	49.1%	67.4%	83.3%	81.1%
Suburbs	86.0%	81.2%	82.1%	84.4%	90.0%	89.8%
Seven County Metro Area	76.3%	71.2%	69.8%	76.6%	88.5%	87.6%

PERCENT OF PERSONS 25 AND OVER WITH FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE OR MORE - 1990

	African Amer.	Amer. Indian	Asian	Chicano Latino	White	Total
Minneapolis	13.8%	7.5%	31.9%	23.8%	32.8%	30.3%
St. Paul	14.8%	7.5%	19.6%	14.8%	28.0%	26.5%
Suburbs	27.5%	13.7%	40.7%	21.4%	27.7%	27.8%
Seven County Metro Area	17.3%	9.7%	33.4%	19.9%	28.5%	28.1%

TABLE 17

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AS PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS 25 AND OVER — 1980-1990

Minneapolis	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
African American	67.9%	71.9%	4.0
American Indian	52.8%	66.0%	13.2
Asian	75.6%	64.9%	-10.7
Chicano/Latino	61.1%	73.1%	12.0
White	75.6%	84.9%	9.3
Total Population	74.8%	82.6%	7.8

Suburbs	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
African American	87.8%	86.0%	-1.8
American Indian	71.9%	81.2%	9.3
Asian	83.5%	82.1%	-1.4
Chicano/Latino	75.7%	84.4%	8.7
White	83.9%	90.0%	6.1
Total Population	83.9%	89.8%	5.9

St. Paul			
African American	64.2%	76.4%	12.2
American Indian	58.3%	65.1%	6.8
Asian	56.1%	49.1%	-7.0
Chicano/Latino	53.8%	67.4%	13.6
White	73.2%	83.3%	10.1
Total Population	72.4%	81.1%	8.7

Seven-County Metro Area			
African American	70.2%	76.3%	6.1
American Indian	59.3%	71.2%	11.9
Asian	76.3%	69.8%	-6.5
Chicano/Latino	65.2%	76.6%	11.4
White	80.9%	88.5%	7.6
Total Population	80.4%	87.6%	7.2

HOUSING: OWNERSHIP, CROWDING, COST

Findings

- Fewer than one of every three African American and American Indian households in the Twin Cities metro region, and fewer than half of Asian and Chicano/Latino households, own their own homes. In contrast, 70 percent of white households are homeowners. (Table 18)
- The rate of homeownership among African Americans dropped significantly in the past ten years, falling from 37 percent in 1980 to 31 percent in 1990. Although the number of homeowners increased, the number of renters increased even more. The decline in the rate of homeownership was just as steep in the suburbs as it was in the central cities. By 1990, only 39 percent of African American households in the suburbs were homeowners, down from 47 percent ten years earlier.
- People of color are much more likely to live in crowded housing than whites. One statistical definition of crowdedness is a housing unit in which the number of people is greater than the number of rooms. An apartment consisting of a kitchen, living room, dining room and two bedrooms would be considered crowded if six or more people were living there. As Table 19 shows, 34 percent of Asian households and between 9 and 11 percent of households in other communities of color were crowded by this definition, compared to only one percent of households in the white community.
- Despite living in more crowded conditions, people of color on the whole must devote more of their income to pay for housing than do whites. By federal government standards, total housing costs should not consume 30 percent or more of household income. In the metro area, however, nearly half of African American households and over 40 percent of American Indian and Asian households are devoting 30 or more percent of gross income to housing. (Figure 19)

Figure 17
Percent of households owning their own home – 1990

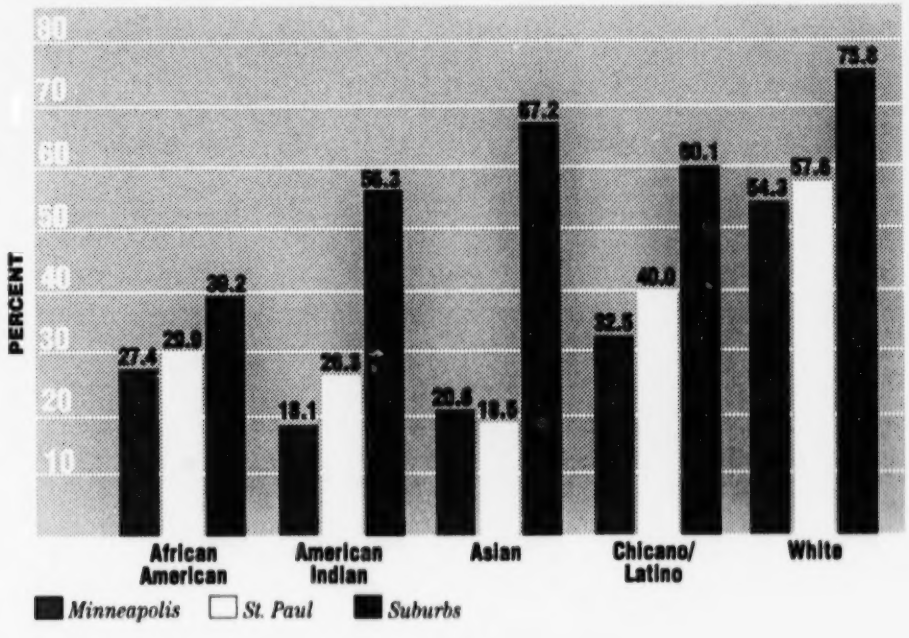


TABLE 18

HOME OWNERSHIP — 1980-1990 (Percent of Households Owning Their Own Home)

Minneapolis	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
African American	33.3%	27.4%	-5.9
American Indian	16.9%	18.1%	1.2
Asian	n/a	20.6%	n/a
Chicano/Latino	31.8%	32.5%	0.7
White	51.3%	54.3%	3.0
Total Households	49.2%	49.7%	0.5

Suburbs	1980	1990	Change in Percentage Points
African American	46.7%	39.2%	-7.5
American Indian	55.7%	56.3%	0.6
Asian	n/a	67.2%	n/a
Chicano/Latino	61.9%	60.1%	-1.8
White	75.3%	75.8%	0.5
Total Households	75.0%	75.2%	0.2

St. Paul			
African American	37.6%	29.9%	-7.7
American Indian	23.9%	26.3%	2.4
Asian	n/a	18.5%	n/a
Chicano/Latino	42.2%	40.0%	-2.2
White	57.5%	57.6%	0.1
Total Households	55.7%	53.9%	-1.8

Seven-County Metro Area			
African American	36.5%	30.6%	-5.9
American Indian	27.4%	31.2%	3.8
Asian	n/a	41.5%	n/a
Chicano/Latino	47.3%	47.2%	-0.1
White	67.7%	70.1%	2.4
Total Households	66.4%	67.8%	1.4

NOTE: Complete data on home ownership within the Asian population was not available in 1980.

TABLE 19

CROWDED HOUSING (Percent of households in which number of people is greater than number of rooms — 1990.)

	African American	American Indian	Asian	Chicano/ Latino	White	Total
Minneapolis	10.0%	15.7%	35.8%	12.3%	1.4%	3.6%
St. Paul	8.8%	8.7%	55.5%	12.9%	1.4%	4.0%
Suburbs	7.0%	5.1%	21.7%	7.7%	1.2%	1.6%
Seven-County Metro Area	9.1%	11.3%	34.4%	10.4%	1.3%	2.2%

Figure 18

Percent of households owning their own homes in seven-county metro area, 1980-1990

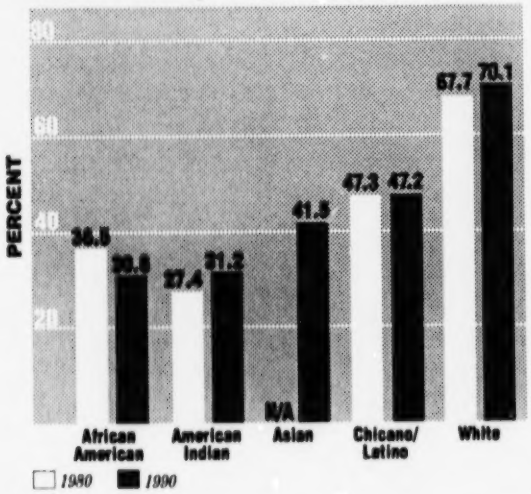
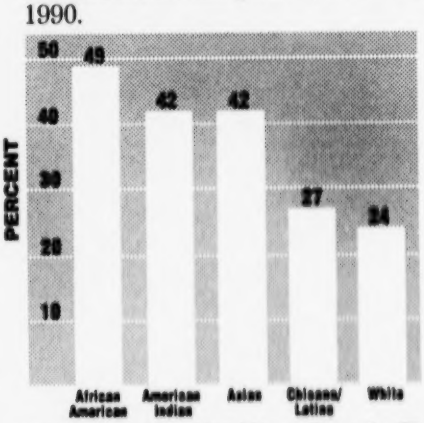


Figure 19

Percent of households paying 30% or more of income for housing costs, seven-county area, 1990.



Source: *Public Use Micro Sample.* This sample includes complete census data on 5% of all households.

AVAILABILITY OF VEHICLES

Background

Inner-city residents who do not have reliable vehicles are increasingly cut off from the areas, primarily the outer-ring suburbs, experiencing the fastest job growth in the region. Public transportation does not reach many job sites and is often very time-consuming. In a sprawling metropolitan area, a car is often needed to get to child care facilities, health clinics, low-price supermarkets and other places. Parents without cars find it very difficult to participate in after-school meetings and school activities.

Findings

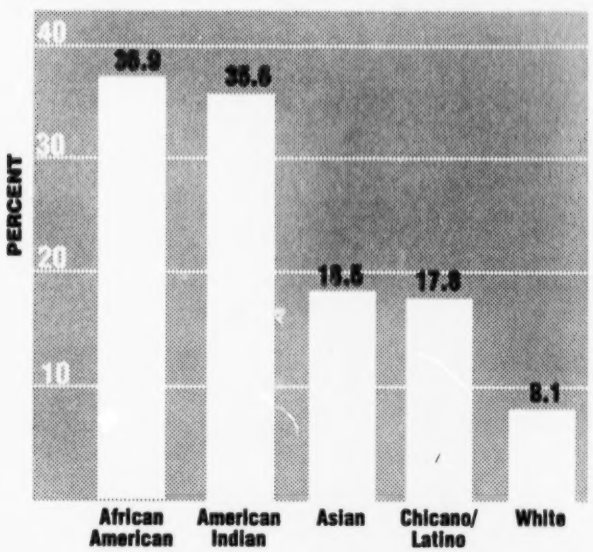
- More than one-third of all African American and American Indian households in the Metro region have no vehicles. In Minneapolis, roughly half of African American and American Indian households are without vehicles.

TABLE 20

Percent of Households with No Vehicle — 1990

	African Amer.	Amer. Indian	Asian	Chicano Latino	White	Total
Minneapolis	44.6%	51.1%	30.4%	28.4%	19.3%	22.9%
St. Paul	36.9%	39.1%	33.0%	26.7%	16.1%	18.2%
Suburbs	16.7%	8.6%	3.0%	5.8%	4.2%	4.3%
Seven County Metro Area	36.9%	35.6%	18.5%	17.8%	8.1%	9.5%

Figure 20
Percent of households with no vehicle in seven-county metro area, 1990.

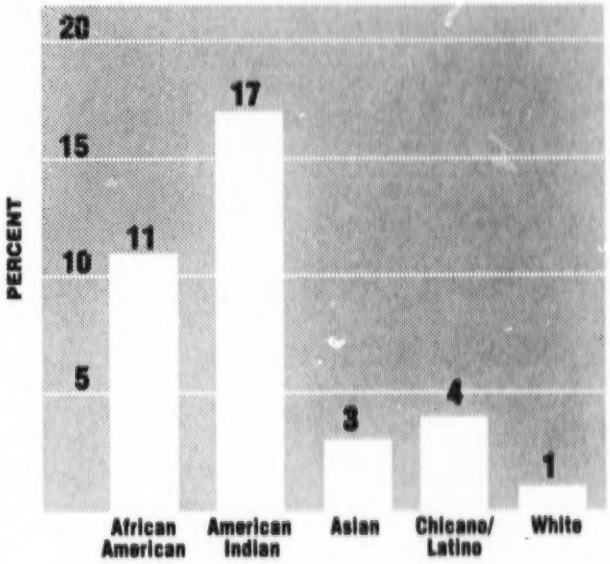


TELEPHONES

Findings

- One of every nine African American households (11%) and one of every six American Indian households (17%) in the metro area reported that there was no telephone in their home.

Figure 21
Percent of households with no telephone, seven-county metro area, 1990.



Source: Calculated from the *Public Use Micro Sample*. This sample includes complete census data on 5% of all households.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX A

POPULATION TRENDS FOR COMMUNITIES OF COLOR

Racial/Ethnic Group	1960	1970	1980	1990	Percent Change 1960-90	Percent Change 1980-90
Seven County Metro Area						
African-American	20,711	32,140	49,970	89,459	332%	79%
American Indian	3,311	9,958	15,666	23,340	605%	49%
Asian-Pacific	N/A	N/A	24,170	64,583	N/A	167%
Chicano/Latino	N/A	N/A	21,866	36,716	N/A	68%
White	1,497,850	1,824,303	1,881,225	2,096,659	40%	11%
Minneapolis						
African-American	11,785	19,005	28,433	47,948	307%	69%
American Indian	2,077	5,829	8,933	12,335	494%	38%
Asian-Pacific	N/A	N/A	5,358	15,723	N/A	193%
Chicano/Latino	N/A	N/A	4,684	7,900	N/A	69%
White	467,278	406,414	323,831	288,967	-38%	-11%
St. Paul						
African-American	8,240	10,930	13,305	20,083	144%	51%
American Indian	524	1,906	2,538	3,697	606%	46%
Asian-Pacific	N/A	N/A	5,345	19,197	N/A	259%
Chicano/Latino	N/A	N/A	7,864	11,476	N/A	46%
White	304,094	295,741	243,226	223,947	-26%	-8%
Suburbs						
African-American	686	2,205	8,232	21,428	3024%	160%
American Indian	710	2,223	4,195	7,308	929%	74%
Asian-Pacific	N/A	N/A	13,467	29,663	N/A	120%
Chicano/Latino	N/A	N/A	9,318	17,340	N/A	86%
White	726,478	1,122,148	1,314,168	1,583,745	118%	21%

NOTE: Figures for Asians and Chicanos/Latinos in 1960 and 1970 are unavailable either because they were included in the "other" category or because changes in definitions make comparisons with current data misleading.

APPENDIX B

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN

Background

The 1990 census contains data on the living arrangements of *individual* children, as well as on *families* with related children. Unlike the earlier section on "Families with Children," this appendix includes children living with non-relatives, which could include foster care, group homes, institutions or friends. It also provides separate figures on children living with a parent and children living with other relatives.

Findings

- Throughout the seven-county metropolitan area, only 29 percent of African American and American Indian children live in married-couple families with their mother and father. Roughly 80 percent of children in the Asian and white communities and about 60 percent of children in the Chicano/Latino community live in married-couple families with both parents. Most other children are living in single-parent families with their mothers.
- Table B-1 reveals the different kinds of households in which children live. For example, 63 percent of American Indian children in Minneapolis live with one parent, including 55 percent living with their mothers and 8 percent living with fathers. In these one-parent families, there may be one or more adults living with the parent, such as a boyfriend, girlfriend or relative, who may provide some degree of help and support with parenting. However, there is no spouse present in the household. Another 20 percent of children live with both parents who are married. Eleven percent live with relatives, such as grandparents, aunts or uncles, and in most of these cases the relative is unmarried. Nearly 6 percent live with non-relatives.

TABLE B-1

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN — 1990

	African Amer.	Amer. Indian	Asian	Chicano Latino	White	Total
Minneapolis						
Mother and Father — Married Couple	23.6%	20.3%	73.1%	47.7%	69.4%	54.4%
Father — No Spouse	4.6%	8.4%	3.0%	6.0%	4.1%	4.5%
Mother — No Spouse	57.6%	54.5%	16.8%	35.6%	19.8%	31.8%
Relatives	10.0%	11.2%	5.4%	5.9%	3.7%	6.0%
Non-relatives	4.1%	5.6%	1.6%	4.7%	2.9%	3.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
St. Paul						
Mother and Father — Married Couple	27.8%	27.4%	78.8%	53.0%	70.6%	65.1%
Father — No Spouse	4.0%	6.3%	1.8%	4.7%	3.9%	3.7%
Mother — No Spouse	53.6%	51.0%	12.6%	31.2%	19.4%	23.6%
Relatives	9.0%	8.0%	5.6%	8.1%	3.6%	4.9%
Non-Relatives	4.6%	7.3%	1.2%	3.1%	2.5%	2.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Suburbs						
Mother and Father — Married Couple	42.4%	48.8%	85.1%	69.9%	82.9%	81.9%
Father — No Spouse	3.5%	5.4%	2.0%	3.7%	2.5%	2.6%
Mother — No Spouse	43.4%	29.5%	7.5%	19.4%	11.0%	11.7%
Relatives	5.4%	6.8%	3.5%	4.1%	2.2%	2.3%
Non-relatives	5.2%	9.5%	1.9%	2.9%	1.4%	1.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Seven-County Metro Area						
Mother and Father — Married Couple	29.1%	29.2%	80.3%	60.6%	80.6%	76.4%
Father — No Spouse	4.2%	7.3%	2.1%	4.4%	2.8%	2.9%
Mother — No Spouse	53.3%	47.1%	11.4%	26.0%	12.5%	15.6%
Relatives	8.9%	9.5%	4.6%	5.7%	2.4%	3.1%
Non-Relatives	4.5%	6.9%	1.6%	3.3%	1.6%	1.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

APPENDIX C

DATA SOURCES

Three census data sources were used to prepare the tables and figures in this report:

1. "100 percent" data is taken from the short form filled out by each household in the country. Typical items include racial/ethnic group, age, type of household, and home ownership. Tables summarizing this data are made available through computer tapes known as Summary Tape Files 1 and 2.
2. "Sample" data is taken from the long form, which includes questions on income, poverty, jobs, education, housing costs and other subjects. In the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the sample filling out the long form was 16 percent of the total population. Tables summarizing the "sample" data are available on Summary Tape File 3.
3. Public Use Micro Sample includes the detailed census records for five percent of the population. Unlike the "100 percent" and "Sample" data discussed above, researchers are not limited to the particular tables which the Census Bureau decided to put on the computer tapes. By working with the Public Use Micro Sample, researchers have the flexibility to create any kind of tables they want using the variables at hand.

The following chart indicates which sources were used to create the tables and figures in the report:

Summary Tape Files 1 and 2 (100% data)	Table 1 Table 2[a] Table 3 Table 4 Table 5 Table 6 Table 7 Table 18 Table 19	Figure 1 Figure 2 Figure 3 Figure 4 Figure 5 Figure 6 Figure 7 Figure 17 Figure 18	Appendix A[a] Appendix B
Summary Tape File 3 (16% sample data)	Table 8 Table 9 Table 10 Table 11 Table 12[b] Table 13 Table 14[c] Table 15[c] Table 16 Table 17 Table 20	Figure 8 Figure 9 Figure 10 Figure 11 Figure 12 Figure 13 Figure 14 Figure 15[c] Figure 16 Figure 20	
Public Use Micro Sample		Figure 19 Figure 21	

NOTES:

a. For 1980, population figures for Asians/Pacific Islanders were based on the Summary Tape File 3 sample data. This is a more accurate number because the tables prepared by the Census Bureau for Summary Tape File 1 did not include most Southeast Asian refugee groups as part of the Asian population. Summary Tape File 3 did include Southeast Asians.

b. For 1979, metro-wide data on per capita income in the African American, American Indian, Asian and Chicano/Latino communities was available only for the nine-county Minnesota portion of the Mpls-St. Paul SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), which included Wright and Chisago counties in addition to the seven county area. Populations of communities of color are so low in Wright and Chisago that including these two counties does not significantly affect the results. For the total population and the white population, it was possible to calculate per capita incomes for the seven county metro area.

c. While direct employment data is published for all persons sixteen and older, other census tables tell us how many people 65 and over were employed. For example, in 1990, 17.0 percent of men and 8.5 percent of women 65 and older living in the seven county metro area were employed, as were 12.5 percent of men and 7.7 percent of women living in Minneapolis and 13.1 percent of men and 7.5 percent of women living in St. Paul. These percentages were used to adjust the employment data to produce employment rates for the 16-64 population. Contact the Census Project if you wish further information on these calculations.

Printed on Recycled paper containing at least 10% post-consumer paper fibers.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE